

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 190.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEWS AGENCY
DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW LIST FOR
NEWSPAPERS AND
PERIODICALS FOR 1883,
IS NOW READY AND
WILL BE SENT ON
APPLICATION.

SUTTON'S VEGETABLE &
FLOWER SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED.
PLEASE APPLY FOR
CATALOGUE OF
THIS SEASON'S
VARIETY.

PARCEL EXPRESS
AGENCY.

IN CONNECTION WITH
WHEATLEY & Co, LONDON,
PACKAGES FORWARDED TO
LONDON BY EACH P. & O.
MAIL AND DELIVERED
TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Hongkong, 28th August, 1882. [296]

Insurances.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SING, Esq., [T] KAI TUNG, Esq.,
LO YOK MOON, Esq., [C] HU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,
MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 PAID-UP £200,000
PAID UP RESERVE FUND £50,000

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS for the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANGTSE INSURANCE
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS,
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKNEY, Esq., [W] MEYERIN, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARY, Esq., [G] H. WHEELER, Esq.,

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT FIRE AND MARINE RISKS at Current
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,

the 11th day of September, 1882, at THREE P.M.,
on the Premises—

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,
ALL that PIECE or PARCELS OF GROUND,
abutting on the North on Queen's Road West,
measuring 273 feet, on the South side 273
feet, on the East and West sides 105 feet,
Registered in the Land Office as the RE-
MAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT
No. 520. Together with the 4 HOUSES
erected thereon, Nos. 206 and 208, 36A
and 36B.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,
apply to

DENNYS & MOSSOP,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,

or to
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [603]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell, by instructions
received from the MORTGAGEE to Sell, by
Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,

the 16th day of September, 1882, at THREE P.M.,
on the Premises—

ALL those PIECES or PARCELS OF GROUND,
Registered in the Land Office as SUB-
SECTIONS B and C of SECTION F of
INLAND LOT No. 103, measuring on North
and South sides 284 feet, on the East and
West sides 30 feet. Together with the 2
HOUSES in Queen's Road Central, Nos.
247 and 249.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [604]

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

Webster's Complete Unabridged Dictio-
nary—full bound and Illustrated.....\$14.00

Brewer's Reader's Hand Book of Allusions,
References, Plots and Stories.....\$ 3.00

Bartlett's The Shakespeare Phrase Book.....\$ 4.50

Davenport Adam's Dictionary of English
Literature.....\$ 2.50

Craik's English Synonyms.....\$ 3.50

Rogers's Thesaurus of English Words.....\$ 3.00

Bohn's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.....\$ 4.00

Wright's Dictionary of Obsolete and Pro-
vincial English, 2 vols.....\$ 3.50

Smith's Synonyms and Antonyms.....\$ 1.50

Bohn's Handbook of Proverbs.....\$ 2.00

Bohn's Standard Elocutionist.....\$ 1.50

Moore's The King's English.....\$ 1.50

Allen's Useful Companion and Artificer's
Assistant.....\$ 4.50

Todd's Merchants and Bankers' Com-
panion.....\$ 3.00

Godfellow's Cargo Measurer.....\$ 3.00

Edward's Words, Facts and Phrases.....\$ 4.50

Beeton's Dictionary of Every Day Diffi-
culties.....\$ 1.50

Stonehouse's British Rural Sports.....\$ 7.50

Stonehouse on the Dog.....\$ 3.00

Yonatt on the Horse.....\$ 3.00

Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.....\$ 3.50

Medman's Illustrated Horse Doctor.....\$ 2.00

Cassell's Illustrated Book of the Horse.....\$ 12.50

Cassell's Illustrated Book of the Dog.....\$ 12.50

Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery.....\$ 3.00

Workshop Receipts.....\$ 2.00

Johnston's General Gazetteer.....\$14.00

Bithell's Counting House Dictionary, an
explanation of the Technical terms used
by Merchants and Bankers.....\$ 2.00

The Statesman's Year Book—Statistical
and Historical Annual of all civilized
Countries.....\$ 3.50

Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and
Consular Hand Book.....\$ 2.50

Every Man his own Lawyer.....\$ 1.50

Thomson's Dictionary of Domestic Medi-
cine.....\$ 3.50

Beeton's All about Etiquette.....\$ 1.00

Beeton's All about Gardening.....\$ 1.00

Beeton's All about Everything.....\$ 1.00

Beeton's All about Book-keeping.....\$ 1.00

Enquire within upon Everything.....\$ 1.00

Dr. Foote's Plain Home Talk embracing
Medical Common Sense.....\$2.50

Warne's Model Housekeeper.....\$ 2.00

Moore's Universal Assistant and Complete
Mechanic.....\$ 3.50

Dick's Encyclopedia of Practical Receipts
and Processes, 6,422 Receipts.....\$ 6.00

Tate's Modern Cabinet, a Manual of Fo-
reign Exchanges and Bullion.....\$ 4.50

Wheaton's International Law.....\$10.00

Brandes's Encyclopedia of Science, Litera-
ture and Art.....\$ 5.00

Chambers' English Literature, choice
specimens of the Great British Writers,
2 vols., 1 calf.....\$10.50

Carlton's Condensed Encyclopedia.....\$ 4.50

Hand Book of Information.....\$ 2.00

Collins's History of the Laws and Practice
of Banking.....\$ 3.00

John Stuart Mill's Principles of Political
Economy.....\$ 2.00

Adam Smith's The Wealth of Nations.....\$ 2.00

Trench on the Study of Words.....\$ 2.00

Stanton's Chess Player's Hand Book.....\$ 2.00

Stanton's Chess Player's Companion.....\$ 2.00

Pole on Whist.....\$ 1.50

Cavendish on Whist.....\$ 1.50

Walker's The Corner Card.....\$ 2.00

Dutton's Practical Billiards.....\$ 3.00

Day's The Race Horse in Training.....\$ 5.50

Oliver's Shipping Law Manual.....\$ 3.00

Arnould's Law of Marine Insurance, 2 vols.....\$10.00

Hopkins's Manual of Marine Insurance.....\$ 6.50

Lowndes's Law of Marine Insurance.....\$ 4.00

Burton's Law of Fire Insurance.....\$ 5.00

Burton's Sensible Etiquette.....\$ 2.00

The Perfect Gentleman, a book of Etiquette.....\$ 2.00

The Glass of Fashion, Social Etiquette.....\$ 1.50

Things a lady would like to know.....\$ 3.00

Upton's The Armies of Europe and Asia.....\$ 2.50

Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.....\$ 6.50

Kelly and Walsh's Dollars and Sterling
Exchange Tables.....\$ 2.50

Rhodes's Dollars and Sterling Exchange
Tables.....\$ 1.25

Maerter's Silk Tables.....\$ 6.00

Chambers's Etymological English Dictio-
nary.....\$ 7.50

Ogilvie's Student's English Dictionary.....\$ 3.00

Stormonth's English Dictionary.....\$ 3.00

Ogilvie's Smaller English Dictionary.....\$ 1.50

Walker's English Pronouncing Dictionary.....\$ 2.00

Baron Brisse's 66 Menus & 1500 Recipes.....\$ 2.00

KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [559]

Intimations.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

ON AND AFTER
MONDAY

SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1882.

WE SHALL HOLD OUR HALF-YEARLY-CLEARANCE SALE

SURPLUS SUMMER STOCK OF DRESSES, SILKS, REMNANTS,

&c., &c., &c.

IN ADDITION WE SHALL

SHOW SOME VERY CHEAP LINES IN AUTUMN

DRESS-MATERIALS, SHETLAND-WOOL SHIRTS, LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,

&c., &c., &c.

IMPORTED EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

A LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNT.

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1882. [79]

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAQUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee, Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,

Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Gravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk

Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer

Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord

for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian

Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.

Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette

Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases.

Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.

&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,

48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

To be Let.

TO BE LET,

(WITH POSSESSION ON 1ST OF OCTOBER NEXT.)

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

HOUSE, No. 14, Arbuthnot Road, at

present in the occupation of Dr. FISHER.

Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1882. [596]

TO LET.

No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

No. 2 AND 4, BEDDARD'S HILL.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately

occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1882. [74]

STORAGE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods

on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. En-
trance from Praya and Queen's Road Central.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to

ROSE & Co.,

31 and 33, Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

Intimations.

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and

within easy distance of the principal landing

places.

475] J. COOK, Proprietor.

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER

MANUFACTURERS

AND

JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND

CLOCK-MAKERS,

JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND

OPTICIANS.

CHARTS AND BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS

for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the

highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and

for Voigtlander and Sohn's

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE

GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.

No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

AFONG.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS

THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA.

MINIATURES PAINTED ON IVORY

FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS

FROM.....\$5.00.

Copies de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
SUMMER REQUISITES.
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAP.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

SELTZ GENES.

EYE PROTECTORS.

E-A-R-P-L-U-G-S.

FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VIN-SANTE.

FELLOWS SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE.

&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS

AND

AERATED WATERS

MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

[43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before Five O'CLOCK will be obliged by at once communicating with the Manager.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1882.

Our local contemporaries appear to be strangely concerned at the statements, referring to the government policy in Hongkong, made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* in an "inspired" paragraph, which we reproduced in our columns yesterday. The unsettled state of mind of the *Daily Press* oracle, after perusing the London paper's somewhat singular effusion, may be imagined from the "leader" in the morning journal of this date. The "gentle JEMIMA" of the Hongkong press has again varied his programme, and appeared in a new, and let us add, an unseemly character. The mealy mouthed apostle of a cup and saucer press policy has out-heroded Herod by his vehement display of powerful invective and abusive scurrility. And what does all this literary thunder, this free, handling of offensive adjectives, and general use of unjustifiable insinuations and vulgar and altogether unnecessary abuse mean? It simply means that our contemporaries have discovered that they have a rival in that wide field of indiscriminate lying in which they have justly gained such notoriety, and they evidently resent the *Pall Mall Gazette's* appearance on the scene, as an impertinent intrusion. The *Daily Press* means something else, only it lacks the courage to give utterance to certain dastardly insinuations which it would fain induce the community to infer and endorse. Let us briefly refer to our contemporary's firebrand leader, and investigate the paragraph which has aroused such a storm in JEMIMA's sugar basin.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"It is to be hoped that the Colonial Office will scrutinise carefully the doings of the officers who are administering the government of Hongkong during Governor Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's temporary absence. The policy of fair play to the preponderating Chinese population of the island which has been steadily pursued, in face of much local opposition, for five years was followed by its natural result. Native timidity and suspicion were gradually replaced by confidence in our administration; Chinese capital was freely invested in land and various industrial enterprises in the Colony; and the Chinese had commenced to settle permanently on the island. Shortly before the Governor's departure, Mr. No CNOX, the only Chinese member of the Legislative Council, prophesied that any reversal of his policy, or any retrograde step, would inevitably be followed by the disastrous results of the mad speculations

their capital. Unfortunately this warning was unheeded. The Chinese became alarmed at one or two apparently unfriendly acts of the Administrator as soon as the Governor had left. The consequence was a steady outflow of Chinese, with their money, which has now reached such a pitch that on June 30, only three short months after the Governor's strong hand was removed from the helm, a public meeting of the colonists was called "for the purpose of discussing the reasons which have led to the withdrawal of native capital from the Colony." Confidence in a plant of slow growth, especially in the sensitive and suspicious minds of Asiatics, and unless Lord KIMBERLEY interferes, the good effects of the work of the past five years will be effaced from the minds of the native population, which, after all, forms the backbone of the prosperity of the Colony, and of our whole trade with China."

Let us in the first place express our opinion that, although the above paragraph contains a great deal of what is absolute truth, is in fact mainly correct, it is not strictly accurate in certain details, to which we shall presently refer. There appears certainly to be some misunderstanding or misapprehension as to the real cause which led to the steady outflow of Chinese, with their money, from this Colony shortly after the departure of Governor HENNESSY, and this has led to a grave injustice having been done to His Excellency the Administrator. The information supplied to the *Pall Mall Gazette* with regard to this particular incident was either strangely inaccurate, or so vague and misleading as to cause the paragraphist to draw unwarranted inferences therefrom. With the exception of this single mis-statement, which, considering that the truth could not possibly be disguised, may reasonably enough be put down to ignorance or misconception, every line, nay, every word of the paragraph is absolutely true in substance and in fact.

In what fashion does the *Daily Press*, the boasted champion of independence and truth, deal with these references to the government policy in Hongkong? Like the high class, reliable and independent journal it pretends to be? Certainly not; but like a snarling cur, blind to the great principles of right and wrong it professes with such effusiveness to uphold, deaf to every thing but its own harmless vituperation. Fortunately the *Pall Mall Gazette* states its case so clearly, and the facts are so well known in the Colony, that there is no possibility of the public being misled in forming their judgment, either by deliberate mis-statement, contemptible innuendoes, or vulgar abuse. The *Daily Press* commences its war of words by plainly characterising the paragraph in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "a tissue of scandalous falsehoods." As if this were not sufficiently comprehensive, the next sentence tells us that it is a "mendacious composition," and a "transparent untruth." The writer then proceeds to say that it is "a foul and false slander" which must have been inspired, and insinuates that Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY was the source of inspiration. Waxing valiant as he warms to his work he affirms that "a more infamous libel was never penned" and that the untruthfulness of the whole of the statement is transparent in this Colony. "Unfortunately," says our contemporary, "it will not be equally clear to readers in England; the writer of the *Communique* must, indeed, be credited with a diabolical ingenuity in his tergiversation." We may here explain *en parenthese* that the French word *communique* (our contemporary evidently knows nothing of French, as he drags in the word on two separate occasions, in both instances omitting the acute accent, without which the term is absolute nonsense) means an official communication, so that again the *Daily Press* wishes its readers to believe that Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY either wrote or supplied the paragraph to the London paper. Getting wearied of abuse, our contemporary changes its tactics and goes in for a spell of deliberate lying. We do not hesitate for one instant in plainly stating, and we do it without the slightest fear of contradiction, that the assertion made by the *Daily Press*—that the Chinese themselves now seem disposed to throw some of the blame of this gambling (the house property speculations) on Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, saying that he led them into it by specious statements &c., is a direct, and wicked perversion of truth, having, not even, the shadow of foundation in fact, and published for interested purposes. What can an intelligent public think of a newspaper which writes an article for the express purpose of decrying unfounded statements, and deliberately reveals in a series of what every person in the Colony must know to be, silly, but none the less cowardly lies? We have no intention of going into the house property swindle at present, but we may state, as we did at the commencement of the bubble, that a very great deal of responsibility for the disastrous results of the mad speculations

which well-nigh ruined the Colony, must be laid at the door of the *Daily Press*. It is notorious that this pretended organ of respectability bolstered up the house property bubble by misleading statements, made for purposes which we care not to attempt to fathom, at a time when this journal was day after day warning the Chinese against the hollowiness of the whole business. These are facts which cannot be controverted, which can be proved by reference to the files of the *Daily Press* and the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and yet in the face of all this, Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY must be held up to censure as having been the cause of this discreditable gambling. Can any newspaper descend lower than this! We think not.

We have said that the *Pall Mall Gazette* paragraph is substantially correct, excepting so far as regard the references to the causes which led to the outflow of Chinese, with their money, from the Colony, and to the public meeting held in the City Hall. It will hardly be denied even by Governor HENNESSY's most bitter opponents, or by Mr. MARSH's best friends, that it will be advisable for the Colonial Office to carefully scrutinise the doings of the Administrator in governing this Colony during the Governor's absence. It is imperative that Mr. MARSH should administer the government on the lines followed by Governor HENNESSY during the past five years. It is also true enough that what is termed "the policy of fair play to the preponderating Chinese population" was carried out against a very strong local opposition, and that this policy has actually been followed by its natural result. There can be no doubt whatever that native timidity and suspicion were gradually replaced by confidence, during Governor HENNESSY's administration, and it cannot be disputed that Chinese influence, which previously had no tangible existence, has become a great power in the Colony. It is undoubted that Mr. No CNOX did profess that any reversal of Governor HENNESSY's policy, or any retrograde step, would inevitably be followed by the disastrous results of the Chinese and the withdrawal of their capital. It is also a matter of fact that Mr. MARSH's action with reference to certain appointments in the Government service, made immediately after he took the oath, as Administrator, led generally to the impression that the new régime would be as far as possible a reversal of Governor HENNESSY's policy. Where then, we ask, are the "scandalous falsehoods," the "transparent untruths," the "infamous libels," &c., &c., of the *Daily Press*? They have no existence save in the added pate of our most execrably comic contemporary.

His Excellency the Administrator might well exclaim "save me from my friends." That Mr. MARSH has been misrepresented, and unfairly dealt with, so far as the particular matter already referred to is concerned, admits of no doubt. And we are exceedingly sorry that such should be the case. We could not conscientiously approve of His Excellency's action with regard to the appointments he made on his assuming the responsibilities of Administrator, simply because we considered it a direct and gratuitous slap in the face to the Governor's supporters; but we are glad at being able to approve of Mr. MARSH's general policy, in all matters appertaining to the welfare of the Colony. His Excellency's administration, so far as we can judge, does not require to be bolstered up by newspaper partisanship of the character represented by the *Daily Press* article we have just reviewed.

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 1st September.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

A British Siege Train comprising 36 guns has been ordered to Egypt.

Sir Garnet Wolseley has returned to Ismailia.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Atchy* and *Kiangchow* came out of the Cosmopolitan Dock to-day, the *Canopus* docking there. The *Vorwarts* docked at Kowloon last night.

At Monte Carlo, recently, a young English officer, who commenced with exactly £100, won £12,000 in three nights' play, and had the good sense to clear out with the money.

We hear that a coolie fell overboard from the steamship *China* on the 31st ultimo, and sank before any effort could be made to rescue him. The body has not yet been found.

An Australian paper says a jury was locked up one night at Bathurst because they could not agree. An honest Hibernian, directly the door was closed the second time, stripped off his coat, and addressed the juryman who had "stuck out" thus: "Look here, you d—n scoundrel, what do you mean by keeping eleven gentlemen in here all night? Take that for your confounded obstinacy." That consisted of a series of arguments delivered straight from the shoulder. In the morning, the Court fined the Cork man £50.

It is stated that Admiral Sir. Beauchamp Seymour, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, is to be recommended to Her Majesty by the Government for a peerage, in connection with the bombardment of the forts at Alexandria and his general conduct of the naval operations in Egypt.

It is reported that Barnum has made an offer to Oscar Wilde for the latter to sit on top of Jumbo and ride in the street processions. If, says an American paper, instead of Wilde sitting on the elephant, Jumbo were to sit on Wilde, the result would be more satisfactory to the people, and it wouldn't hurt Jumbo much.

A PASSENGER steamer, the first that has floated on the waters of Loch Tay, was launched on Saturday, 15th July at Acharn, when the ceremony of naming was performed by the Countess of Breadalbane. The vessel, which is named *The Lady of the Lake*, was built by Messrs. Anderson & Lynam, Govan, and engaged by Mr. David Rowan, of Glasgow.

WE (Sydney Bulletin) have a dozen letters commenting on the present management of the Harbours and Rivers Department, but as we haven't the slightest intention of allowing any old gentleman to make a small independence out of a libel action by promising the jury he'll "give to charities" any damages which he may be awarded, we calmly allow things to go on as usual.

THE irrepressible panther again. A telegram has been received from Pok-foo-lum to the effect that the telegraph coolie there saw the man-eater trudging along this morning at Kai-long-wan Bay, but seemingly in no mood to gobble anyone up. Possibly the brute has been faring daintily on sucking pigs, turkeys and other tit-bits, and will leave tough human flesh alone until the tenderer supply is run out.

SCENE—Melbourne County Court. *Coram* Cope, J. For plaintiff, Hood. For defendant, De Verdon. The plaintiff is seeking to compel the defendant to transfer a piece of land. The defendant's counsel is objecting that the thing is an impossibility, inasmuch as there is a fatal incumbrance on the title. Then De Verdon, solemnly: "You Honor therefore sees that with an incumbrance such as this on it the plaintiff's title would be damned." Hood: "Well, then, why don't you let us have our damned title?" Cope, J.: "Yes; surely the plaintiff may damn his own title if he likes."

In a letter from an officer of the *Invincible* mention is made of a hitherto unpublished fact in connection with the spiking of the guns at Alexandria. When volunteers were called for to go ashore and spike guns, nearly every hand in the ship expressed a desire to be selected. Ultimately ten torpedo men were chosen, and they landed in charge of the flag-lieutenant under cover of the ship's guns. The dingy was conveyed the men from the shore to the steam-launch, which it was struck by a shot and overturned. The occupants all succeeded in swimming to the launch, and were brought safely on board. The Admiral shook hands with each of the men employed on this dangerous service, and told them how proud he was to feel he had such men under his command. Admiral Seymour's kindly attention to the wounded is marked, and on all hands gratification is expressed at being under the command of such an officer.

The following letter was addressed by Arabi Pacha to Mr. Gladstone a few days before the bombardment of Alexandria, but did not reach his hands until after the event:—"Sir,—Our Prophet in his Koran has commanded us not to seek war nor to begin it. He has commanded us also, if we are waged against us, to resist, and under penalty of being ourselves as unbelievers to follow those who have assailed us with every weapon and without pity. Hence England may rest assured that the first gun she fires on Egypt will absolve the Egyptians from all treaties, contracts, and conventions, that the control and debt will cease, the property of Europeans will be confiscated, that the canals will be destroyed, the communications cut, and that we will be made of the religious zeal of Mahomedans to preach a holy war in Syria, in Arabia, and in India. Egypt is held by Mahomedans as the key of Mecca and Medina, and all are bound by their religious law to defend these holy places and the ways leading to them. Sermons on this subject have already been preached in the mosques of Damascus, and an agreement has been come to with the religious leaders of every land throughout the (Mahomedan) world. I repeat it again and again that the first blow struck at Egypt by England or her allies will cause blood to flow through the breadth of Asia and of Africa, the responsibility of which will be on the head of England. The English Government has allowed itself to be deceived by its agents, who have cost their country its prestige in Egypt—England will be still worse advised if she attempt to regain what she has lost by the brute force of guns and bayonets. On the other hand there are more humane and friendly means to this end. Egypt is ready still, nay desirous, to come to terms with England, to be fast friends with her, to protect her interests and keep her road to India, to be her ally. But she must keep within the limits of her jurisdiction. If however, she prefer to remain deceived and to boast and threaten us with her Indian troops, it is her, to make the choice. Only let her not undertake, as she has done, the patriotism of the Egyptian people. Her representatives have not informed her of the change which has been wrought among us since the days of Ismail's tyranny. Nations in our modern age make sudden and gigantic strides in the path of progress. England, in fine, may rest assured that we are determined to fight to die martyrs for our country—as has been enjoined on us by our Prophet—or else to conquer and so live independently and happily. Happiness in either case is promised to us; and when a people is imbued with this belief their courage knows no bounds.—Ahmed Arabi."

A NEAT way of discharging an official of state is illustrated in the following anecdote:—While Said Pasha was busy at the Sublime Porte directing letters, countersigning orders and decrees of the Sultan one Sunday of late, an attendant appeared suddenly and without saying a word removed the inkstand from the Grand Vizier's table. Said rose, called his carriage, and drove rapidly home to his palace. He had got his dismissal in the most polite but decisive fashion in which it is possible to give it to a Turkish public functionary.

A CAPITAL performance was given last evening at Chiarini's Royal Italian Circus, the various artists evidently putting forth an extra effort to please the rather small but very select and enthusiastic audience. During the tiger scene two of the ferocious monsters had a regular set-to and clawed at each other most viciously. The civil growl was put an end to by the intrepid tamer Johnsen giving each of the combatants a few smart cracks over the snout with that very delicate looking club he carries when inside the den of the Royal Bengales. The intrepid Johnsen is not much of a warrior to look at, but he certainly surpasses all the tiger tamers we have met with for coolness and prompt action, and the style in which he beats a tattoo on the skulls of the jungle monarchs when they come any of their hanky panky tricks would do honor to an expert shillalah welder at Doneybrook fair or an American Shuang clearer at a fourth of July celebration. Signor Chiarini, who, we regret to say, is not at all well in health, again introduced the noble steed "Garibaldi," and showed the wonderful power he has obtained over that grand specimen of a horse. The Signor and his steed were rewarded with great applause, which did not cease until "Gari," stripped of his trappings, came bounding into the ring and repeated the greater part of his performance. The final performance will be given this evening at nine o'clock. We hope to see a large audience on the occasion.

THE Citadel of Cairo, which is now being strengthened and furnished with stores for a garrison of 13,000 men, is an expectation of England's threatened attack, stands on a steep, rocky bluff above the city. It was the favorite residence of the famous Egyptian dictator of the last generation, Mehemet Ali Pasha, who strongly fortified it and kept a number of heavy cannon constantly pointed from its walls at the city below to overawe the disinfection which his iron rule inevitably produced. The walls are still in tolerable repair, and might give some trouble to a force unprovided with heavy siege artillery. About the ramparts are visible at a considerable distance the tall, slender, white minarets of the Muhammedieh Mosque, built by Mehemet Ali. This is one of the principal ornaments of Cairo, its interior being decorated with a richness of coloring unmatched in the world, except, perhaps, by the Alhambra Palace of Granada in Spain. In front of the main entrance lies a vast paved quadrangle surrounded by a low colonnade, which has acquired a tragic historical renown as the scene of the famous "massacre of the Mamelukes," by order of the Pasha. Mehemet, finding in the turbulent independence of these warlike chiefs a formidable obstacle to his cherished scheme of absolute power, invited them to a banquet in the courtyard of the Citadel. They rashly accepted the treacherous courtesy and were suddenly fired upon in the midst of their revel by a detachment of soldiers concealed in the encircling colonnade. All perished save one, the son of the principal chief, who alone preserving his presence of mind, threw himself upon the ground and succeeded in reaching his horse, which was tied to an adjoining pillar. Springing upon its back, he cut his way through his swimming assailants, and, finding the gates shut against him, took a flying leap from the top of the wall, a height of eighty feet. The horse was killed on the spot, but the daring Mameluke, escaping with a broken limb, crawled away and hid himself before he could be overhaken.

TITZ charge of assault preferred against Naval Yard Constable Lewis by his wife, was further investigated at the Police Court this morning. Dr. Von der Horck deposed as to the injuries Mrs. Lewis went to him to examine. He said he found a contusion on the left side of her face from the temples across the cheek, and that she complained of pain in the left side, but he did not see any marks, and added that it would not necessarily follow that there would be marks if she had been "kicked there." The doctor said Mrs. Lewis appeared to be very feeble health, and that he did not consider she had been badly hurt. In his defence, Constable Lewis said he caught his wife by the side because she was throwing everything out of the window. She was a regular nuisance to him and the other constables in the Naval Yard. The blow on her face she got by knocking her countenance against the window as she was throwing the things out. Police Sergeant Haggarty gave evidence for the defence, but it had not much bearing on the case, beyond showing that Mrs. Lewis was gifted with a rather ready tongue, and could sling about abuse in Portuguese pretty freely. Haggarty, while candidly admitting, in reply to the Magistrate, that at some period of his distinguished career he himself might have been under the influence of fire-water, in common with the generality of mankind, his Worship always excepted, said that he never knew the defendant to have been in that blissful state. Mrs. Lewis, upon being recalled as to the furniture throwing out business, said the articles all belonged to her, having been given to her by her brother, and that she never destroyed them at all. Mr. Woodhouse fined Lewis \$10 or three weeks' hard labour, and ordered him to find two sureties in \$25 each to be of good behaviour for three months or be committed in default. The defendant, upon sentence being passed, asked what he was to do, saying that if he went back to live with Mrs. Lewis he would be at the Police Court again to-morrow. Being Sunday, we fancy he would have to wait till the following day.

A ROMAN correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on July 24th:—"I have much satisfaction in stating, with authority, that a violent article in last night's *Diritto*, in which England is denounced in unmeasured language for the damage done to property at Alexandria, and Europe is enjoined to insist upon full reparation for this outrage, 'committed in the full light of the nineteenth century,' is highly reprobated and deplored by the Italian Government; and the more so inasmuch as this paper enjoyed the reputation of being an official organ." Signor Crispi, ex-Minister, is at Berlin, but denies that he has any political mission there.

WRITING from Lima on June 15, the correspondent of the *Western Morning News* states that a Bill has passed the Chilean Congress, and meets no resistance anywhere, incorporating Africa, Tacna, and Tarapaca with Chili. A horrible tragedy has been enacted at a mining works near Cerro de Pasco. Two Chilean officers, accompanied by two soldiers, arrived at the works, and were hospitably received and given comfortable quarters for the night. At one o'clock in the morning they got up, murdered Senor Tobías, the owner, a Spaniard, an Austrian in immediate employ, two servants, and three little children. The murderers believed that there was a large quantity of silver in the house, but it had been sent to Cerro. The Chilean authorities are doing their best to capture the villains.

ON the stage of the Lyceum Theatre, on July 26th, Mr. Boucicault delivered to a large audience of actors interested in the drama a lecture on the "Art of Acting—Its Rules and Principles." The lecturer's object was to show that acting might usefully be taught like painting and other arts. With this view he dealt with his subject under the several heads of articulation, gesture, posture, and study of character, each of which he illustrated from his own experience of the stage. As regarded gesture and posture, in particular, he showed that the true principles of the art existed merely as a tradition, and had to be picked up by the conscientious actor as best he could. It was not enough to behave on the stage as one would do in real life, as the lecturer proved by the simple act of picking up his hat from the table to walk out. The actor had to remember that his every action was presented as in the frame of a picture, and that it had to be studied with reference to the effect it would produce upon the house. The art of listening, and of continuing to sustain a character, even when he had nothing to say, was, therefore, an important part of the actor's art, though a part, unfortunately, much neglected. Under the head of posture the lecturer insisted upon the necessity of cultivating the "lost art of walking"—an art now possessed only by uncivilized people, whose ankles had free play and who were in the habit of carrying weights upon their heads. The study of character, he showed, ought to be "from within," and not "from without." In other words, the character ought to be drawn from the actor's own nature, and not from the costume. It was also desirable, whenever possible, to study a character from life as Charles Matthews and Farren did for their parts of Daziel and Sir Harcourt Courly in "London Assurance." On all the points the lecturer contended that a course of instruction, such as was followed at the Conservatoire, would be beneficial to those who desired to adopt the stage as a profession. The lecture, interspersed as it was with much genial anecdote and practical illustration, was both entertaining and instructive, and at its close Mr. Boucicault received the cordial thanks of the house.

REFERRING to the Egyptian troubles the *Overland Mail* says:—"Both India and England must prepare to undergo considerable sacrifices. That India should bear her proportion of the charge in this venture is only fair. A free passage through the Suez route is as essential to her moral and material welfare as it is to that of England; more so, in fact, as English, not Indian, men-of-war would have to defend the coast of India in case of conflict with any marauding Power. Moreover, by far the greater burden will be placed on English shoulders. It is to be hoped, then, that no ungenerous complaints will be raised about injustice done to India. England is not now engaged upon any adventure of her own seeking or for her own aggrandisement. There is no question of Imperial policy involved in this expedition. At best, we can only hope to regain the position we have lost—to renew our prestige among the Mussulman populations. Had England accepted, unrebuked and unpunished, the insults of Arabi and his murdering crew, the train would have been laid for another Indian mutiny. To quell that rising the financial resources of India would have been stretched to their utmost. European life and security in the East is the stake for which we are fighting in Egypt, and it is only reasonable, only right, that our Eastern dependencies should provide their quota to the inevitable expense. Additional taxes may be imposed, heavy debts may be incurred, but they should be willingly met, willingly borne, by the peoples of India and Great Britain, without cavil, without stint. Never mind the wisdom or the folly that has brought this trouble to a head. Let it be, as some say, to the perversion of Mr. Gladstone's Administration, or be it the natural continuity of British policy in the East, the facts are existent and have to be faced. This is no time to cast blame in any quarter, for this is for bickerings or party jealousies. A few false steps now, and the Empire may be endangered. European nations must be made to feel that they are dealing with a united England, with a united British Empire, every section of which is determined to maintain at any cost our supremacy at sea, the lustre of our renown, and the full integrity of our world-spreading Empire. If they are made to feel that India and England are one in the business, and that in England there is only one voice—the voice of a united nation—we shall not only emerge from our difficulties with unimpaired fame, but we shall add immensely to our moral and material power."

WE are requested by the agents of the O. & O. S. S. Co. to state that the postponement of the departure of the *Belgic* is due to the *Nansa*, which has a large amount of cargo for the *Belgic*, being in quarantine. The *Nansa* was released from quarantine about two this afternoon, and it is expected that the *Belgic* will be despatched about five o'clock.

ACCORDING to latest advices the panther is still at large. We certainly begin to think that this affair has now gone beyond a joke, and that something should be done without delay to effect its capture or destruction. The following letter was handed in to us this morning: "Sir—Shall call for my cheque this a.m.; produce the panther or pay up. Would you like to see his grave?—Spite of your animadversions I shall yet rank with Stanley, Burke, Wills and others. The Colonel must take a back seat and you must find another—Tiger Special." At time of going to press the redoubtable one had not called for his cheque. We are anxiously waiting for his coming, and hope he will bring his coffin along with him. Our feelings have been sorely tried lately; so we intend going in for a little light amusement.

THREE hawkers, a fireman, and a rice-pounder, were charged this morning before Mr. Wodehouse with public gambling at No. 19, Market Street, and, being convicted, were fined—the fireman, who had been before mixed up with gambling, \$200 or six months' hard labor; one of the hawkers, who had also been connected previously with the game sort of speculation, \$50 or three months; the rice-pounder, \$25 or six weeks; and the two other hawkers, mere boys, \$5 each or 14 days' solitary confinement. The fireman went to gaol in default of paying the \$200; the other fines were paid. Mr. Ho Kai defended the prisoners, but failed to make the Magistrate believe that his clients were actuated by the best intentions. Inspector Perry gave the house a bad character as a public gambling place, a great nuisance in the neighbourhood, and the resort of thieves and other disreputable characters. The Inspector said he knew four or five of the habitués of the house to have set upon an old man, knock him down, and rob him of every cent he possessed, and characterized such houses as a great source of crime in the Colony.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

BAND NIGHTS AT THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Musician" has done good service in bringing to the notice of the authorities the great necessity which exists for additional seats being provided in the Public Gardens on band nights, as I know for a fact that many ladies stay away on account of the insufficient accommodation in this respect, fearing to have their delicate physical powers over-taxed by having to walk or stand during the whole evening. However, my chief object in addressing you now is to draw attention to the fact that the band, to whom the public are indebted for these very enjoyable entertainments, have no chance on band nights in the Gardens of resting their weary limbs on the seats, as those in the immediate vicinity of the band-stand are always occupied; and it must be remembered, that while the general public can partially relieve fatigue by sauntering about while the band is playing, the unfortunate bandmen have to stand still in a fatiguing attitude, and therefore, more than others, need some rest during the intervals between the pieces. It is no joke to have to stand up during a period of some three hours in this weather, as the bandmen under present conditions have to do. I would suggest that, on band nights, seats specially set apart for the bandmen be ranged near the band-stand, whereby a keenly felt grievance would be removed. The least the public can do is to see that men who afford them so much enjoyment on band nights are not put to positive discomfort in doing so.

Yours, &c., JUSTITIA.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1882.

THE KOREAN QUESTION.

As might be expected, the native papers teem with all kinds of reports, rumours and guesses upon the Korean imbroglio. This is only natural, and pretty much the same thing occurs at home when any disturbance is on foot. Yesterday, however, the *Daily Nippon*, a journal credited with enjoying official patronage and therefore likely to be kept better informed than its Liberal contemporaries, issued an extra which furnishes matter for serious reflection. It is there stated that the Chinese Minister at Tokio has informed the Japanese Foreign Office that his Government regard Korea as a dependency, and the army and fleet sent to that country by China are intended to protect the Korean Government.

This announcement confirms the intelligence received here from Yokohama that 15,000 Chinese troops had crossed the Korean frontier, while a strong naval force had been despatched to Ninsen, the port of the capital. It may be that the object of the Peking Government is merely to restore order, and in such case the operations of the Chinese would materially assist in an amicable settlement of the demands for redress which Japan is entitled to make. But on the other hand, and the feeling which has so long existed between the two Empires makes the hypothesis by no means improbable, China may elect to resent any interference by Japan with her dependency, and thus seek to either provoke war, or as an alternative inflict humiliation upon the Government of this country in retaliation for the annexation of Loochoo. It may be taken for granted that the Mikado's Government will assent to no course which a right sense of the dignity of the Empire requires to be rejected. Thus the torridous policy habitually pursued by the Tung-li Yamen may result in Japan finding

herself confronted in Korea by a similar combination to that which existed during Hideyoshi's invasion, and saddled with the cost and anxiety of an offensive war. But the Chinese Government appear to have overlooked one element in the affair which may prove of serious consequence to them. Burdened with such a war Japan would be compelled in self defence to seek an alliance which would more than counterpoise any assistance China could possibly afford Korea. In taking such a course Japan would be abundantly fortified by precedent, indeed the example of England is in itself quite sufficient. Now there have been symptoms for some time past that matters are not proceeding so smoothly as might be desired between Russia and China. A few mails back the home papers stated that the Russian Pacific fleet was to be largely reinforced, although there seemed no reason for such a step, and frontier questions are constantly arising between the two countries which the Czar's Ministers, in whom the Peking diplomats find at least their match, can readily fan into a specious pretext for hostilities if it serves their purpose. Russia, too, apparently entertains a lingering suspicion that she did not come off with flying colours in the ill-dispute, and is above all things desirous of a better harbour in the North Pacific than Vladivostok. To Russia, therefore, for these and many other obvious reasons, Japan would naturally turn for assistance. There is little doubt this would be readily conceded, Port Lazareff from Korea, and another far indemnity squeezed from China, being the rewards of the inevitable success which would attend the operations of the allies. Whether England and the other Powers interested will permit such a combination to be forced on Japan by Chinese interference in a matter solely affecting Korea and this country is, we should hope, very unlikely indeed. The treaty concluded between the two countries, and to which China tacitly assented, assumes the perfect independence of the peninsula Kingdom, and if the Peking Government desire for their own ends to embroil Japan, they should be sternly warned that China would in such case have to reckon upon more than a single enemy.—*Hinge News*.

A MAN-EATING TIGRESS.

While speculating over the chances of anything serious occurring through the recent escape of Signor Chiarini's black panther—a result, by the way, which we do not anticipate, unless the loss of a few pigs or chickens may be regarded as serious—the story of a real man-eater, which we had read in an Indian newspaper, flashed across our memory. The story is worth telling. For some considerable time a man-eating tigress had been the terror and scourge of a small tract of hill country in Western Garhwal, which looks down across the Ganges upon the sacred shrine of Rikhiresh. From first to last, she is said to have killed between fifty and sixty human beings. A considerably higher estimate, indeed, is current in the neighbourhood. Last year she became a proclaimed offender, and a reward was set upon her head. So widely infamous did she become, that it is somewhat surprising she did not obtain more attention from the sporting manhood of our cantonnments, particularly when we consider that her haunts were within two marches of so well known and accessible a place as Hurdwar. Such attempts, however, as were made to circumvent her, whether on the part of forest hunters or others, or natives, invariably failed. Her wariness and activity seemed to be altogether extraordinary. From some spot on the hillside she would watch a group at work in the fields and regularly stalk them by careful and circuitous approaches, and then, dashing in among them she would pick off her victim and in a few seconds be down the side of one hill and under cover up another almost before his companions had time to look around. The sound of bamboo cutting was so well known to attract her that industry for the time entirely ceased within her beat. Of course occasional failures are recorded against her, one plucky fellow cudgeled her off the friend she seized by his side with a lathi, and in another instance she abandoned her prey, owing to the lucky circumstance of a mouthful of the bamboo bundle on his back failing to please her taste. But these were rare exceptions to the monotonous tale of slaughter. One of the very last cases was a particularly painful one. A peasant's wife objected to go to work in the fields, or rather cultivated terraces, pleading her fear of this beast; the husband forced or persuaded her to go, promising to accompany her and stay near her while she worked. She was carried off before her eyes. People on the look out for this tigress with firearms could never find her; cattle she never killed; to elephants, her haunts were inaccessible, and it seemed clear that if she were ever destroyed it would be off the corpse of a human being or the carcass of a langur, the only animal besides man on which she was known to prey. And so it turned out. About a fortnight ago, the senior assistant commissioner of the Garhwal obtained the services of a dozen Gorkhas from the regiment quartered at Dehra; these plucky little men had only been a day or two across the river, when on the 8th instant, the tigress killed another woman. They started for the spot in the afternoon, four of them going along the hillside in advance, while the rest of the party kept along the nullah; the tigress, startled by the latter, broke in front of the former, and luckily, having her back broken by the first shot of the volley fired at her, succumbed without a struggle. Not only was the tigress killed, but some of the victim's fingers were found in her stomach.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamship *Louisa* left Singapore on the 27th August, and may be expected here on or about the 2nd instant.

The steamship *Pembroke* left Singapore on the 30th August, and may be expected here on or about the 4th instant.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Diomed* left Singapore on the morning of the 31st August, and is due here on the 6th instant.

CARDINAL HOWARD.

Edward Henry Howard, grandson of Charles, brother to the twelfth Duke of Norfolk, is the son of the late Captain Edward Giles Howard, by his wife Frances Anne, eldest daughter of Robert George Henegge, Esq., of Hinton, Lincolnshire. She was a Protestant, but the requisite Pontifical dispensation was obtained for the marriage, and Edward Henry, who was born at Hinton on February 13th, 1829, was brought up a Roman Catholic.

When about twenty years of age he entered the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, and in 1852, as an officer of that regiment, led the procession of the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington. He remained in the Army for about four years, and in 1857 embraced the ecclesiastical career, and entered the Pontifical Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics in Rome, making his theological studies in the Roman College. He was ordained Sub-Deacon by Cardinal Wiseman in 1855, and Priest by Cardinal Patrizi in 1856. In 1857 he was made a Private Chamberlain to Pius IX. Monsignor Howard was next appointed to be Secretary to an important Mission specially sent to India, in the year 1862 or 1863, to arrange the Concordat with Portugal. Monsignor Sabi, Archbishop of Carthage in *partibus infidelium*, who was head of that Mission, died before it was completed. Monsignor Howard visited Goa, and travelled through a great part of Southern India, discharging the duties entrusted to him with much tact and discretion. On his return to Rome, Pius IX. showed his appreciation of his services by creating him one of the Prelates of the Vatican.

On the demise of Cardinal Alletti, who died of cholera, in Albano, in 1867, the office of Archbishop of St. Peter's became vacant, and was conferred upon Cardinal Mattei, who appointed Monsignor Howard to be his Vicar. He continued to hold his post until he was created a Cardinal. In 1872 he was appointed Suffragan or Auxiliary to Cardinal Clarelli, Bishop of Frascati, and was consecrated Archbishop of Neocassaria in *partibus infidelium*, on the 30th of June, 1872. The ceremony was performed in St. Peter's. Cardinal Clarelli died on the 7th of the following July and it was supposed, by many persons who were ignorant of the traditional rules of the Sacred College, that Archbishop Howard would have been appointed to succeed him as Cardinal and Bishop of Frascati. But in the Consistory of July 29th, in the same year, 1873, Cardinal Guidi "opted" or "optated" for Frascati; and Archbishop Howard's connection with that see, which had lasted for only a few weeks, altogether ceased.

Monsignor Howard, however, was not without occupation, Rome always finds plenty of work for capable and willing hands. As Spiritual Director or Confessor of the Students of the English College, as Archbishop's Vicar in St. Peter's, and as "Consultor" of the Special Congregation of the Propaganda for the Affairs of the Oriental Rite Monsignor Howard had many and laborious duties, all of which he performed earnestly and conscientiously. He had devoted himself with remarkable success to the study of languages, especially the Oriental, and for this reason probably had been chosen by Pius IX. for the Mission to India, the chief labour of that Mission falling upon him as the Secretary; and in the Oriental Department of the Propaganda, where he had as fellow "consultors" Monsignors Franchi, Simoni, and Bartolini, with Ludovico Jacobini as Secretary to the Congregation, he had full opportunity of exercising his special talents. All of these Monsignors just mentioned became Cardinals, and three of them became Secretaries of State. To the labours of that Oriental Congregation, which was instituted by Pius IX. for the special direction of Oriental ecclesiastical affairs, may be attributed the remarkable success in the Church affairs of the East which marked the later years of the Pontificate of Pius IX., and which has been more fully developed under Leo XIII.

Even before 1872 Monsignor Howard had been considered a likely person for early, and a certain one for eventual, promotion to the purple. It was known that he was a personal favourite with Pius IX., who always took an interest in ecclesiastical life of high birth, and had special affection for English Roman Catholics. His character unblemished; he had from the first held aloof from all intrigues and entanglements. By this judicious conduct he acquired esteem and respect. In the Consistory of March 12th, 1877, Pius IX. fulfilled the general expectation, and created and published Edward Henry Howard a Cardinal of the Order of Priests, assigning him for his title the Church of SS. John and Paul, on the Coelian Hill.

Cardinal Howard, as a Roman Cardinal, has his full share of work in the "Congregations," to five of which, including the very important Congregation of the Propaganda, the Propaganda Special for the Oriental Rite, and the Index, he was appointed. Among the highest posts which can be conferred on distinguished Cardinals are the three offices of Archpriest, of the three great basilicas, namely, St. Peter's, St. John Lateran, and St. Mary Major. When the most honourable and the most lucrative of the three offices became vacant by the unexpected death of Cardinal Borromeo, it was given to Cardinal Howard. The selection was most acceptable to the Vatican chapter and clergy as well as to the public. The Cardinals receive back their former colleague as their official head, and those who frequent the Vatican services and functions know that the ecclesiastical ceremonies will lose nothing of their proper dignity and splendour in consequence of the presence and supervision of Cardinal Howard.

The present Archpriest is not the first Englishman nor the first Howard who has been connected with the Chapter of St. Peter's. Henry Stuart, the Cardinal of York, presided over the Chapter as Archpriest from 1751 to 1807. And the Rev. Richard Howard, brother to Thomas, the eighth Duke of Norfolk, and to Edward, the ninth Duke, was a Canon of St. Peter's, and, dying in Rome in 1722, was buried in the customary burial-place of the Canons. He was but thirty-five years old at his death, and his brother, Henry, the Bishop Elect of Urica in *partibus infidelium* and designated Vicar Apostolic in London, died aged thirty-six years, in 1720.—*Graphic*.

"THAMES STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell. This illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

To-day's Advertisements.

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY OF
OF
G. CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS AND
MENAGERIE.

SIGNOR CHIARINI having made arrangements with the Agents of the steamship *Clifton*, to sail for Saigon, on SUNDAY, September 3rd, has the honor to announce to the public of Hongkong, that his LAST FAREWELL PERFORMANCE will take place TO-DAY, the 2nd of September, at NINE P.M., with a Brilliant Programme.

N.B.—TO-DAY, SATURDAY, there will be Two Grand Performances, one at FOUR and another at NINE P.M., being positively the last of the season.

L. MAYA, Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [598]
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)
THE Company's Steamship

"VORWAERTS,"
Captain F. Egger, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, at FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., instead of as previously notified. For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1882. [581]

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros, Vегуeros, Regalias, Londres, Nueva Habana of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOS of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes, Jewellery of Choice Designs, Sun Hats, &c., &c.; Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA,
No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

WING TY LOONG.

HAS FOR SALE.

PRIME Morsk Pork and Beef, 200 lbs. in Barrel. Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Codfish, Cracked Wheat, Ham, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruit, and Sugar, Home Cakes, Salmon Bellies, Mackerel, Sheep Tongues, Choice Tripe, Caviar, Clam Chowder, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of O'Brien's stores at moderate prices.
No. 39, HING LOONG STREET.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY COMPANY,
31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C., LONDON.
SHANKS, REVELL, & Co., PROPRIETORS.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing Printing Type, and Manufacture of JOHNSON'S Patent Hard Metal, patented April 5th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper, and everything connected with Printing Business supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE FAR EAST.
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [88]

S Z HING.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER.

Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.
MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE.

No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

S A M HING, (STULTZ).

MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds, and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretonnes and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns.

No. 40, AND 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue daily in connection with all

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET FREE OF CHARGE.

As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this journal as a General Advertising medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

Intimations.

SUNSHING.

DEALER IN SILKS.

CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crapes, Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms.
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

LING SHING.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.

Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.

Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c. CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

Apply to
HING LEE,
37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

NOW READY, PRICE 25c. COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882.

IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

Y E U Q U A.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.

LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS.

All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.

IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

C H I E N A M.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, WATCH MAKER.

ENGRAVER.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

ON MODERATE TERMS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.

No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

A H O Y.

HOW I.E.R.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds, Bamboo Blinds, Matting of own Manufacture, China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.

No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In deference to the wishes of a large number of subscribers we have determined on and after MONDAY, July 24th to issue the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET at NOON instead of as at present. Several important alterations will also be made in the get-up of the sheet. In addition to the usual shipping information all the interesting items of late news, such as telegrams, local occurrences, &c., will be published. A special report of share and other important business up to 11.30 A.M. will appear daily in the SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. Advertisements for the morning sheet, which are inserted without extra charge, must be handed in not later than 11 A.M. The SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET is issued GRATIS to all the Mercantile and Shipping Houses, Chinese Hongas, and places of public resort, and is the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium in the Colony.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,

6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1882.

W A H L O O N G.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER.

DEALER IN

PONGEE Silk Dresses, Crapes, Shawls, Gauzes, Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Matting, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed.

No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

T O K K E E.

C O A L M E R C H A N T.

18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET Published Daily at NOON, and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.—Per *Namoa*, to-day, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.

For Swatow.—Per *Kwangtung*, to-day, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.

For Swatow.—Per *China*, to-day, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Geelong*, to-day, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.

For Singapore and London.—Per *Orites*, to-day, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.

For Swatow and Amoy.—Per *Canton*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 8.30 A.M.

For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Dumbe*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 9 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Cyclops*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 9 A.M.

For Haiphong.—Per *Actis*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 9 A.M.

For Pakhoi and Haiphong.—Per *Nam-vian*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 9 A.M.

For Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Hungarian*, on Monday, the 4th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

